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## THREW EGGS AT CARLISLE.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GROSSLY INSULTED AT COVINGTON, KY.

## DETACHMENT OF POLICE ESCORTED

Him From the Hall in Which He Spoke. The Disturbing Hoodlums Were More Noisy Than Numerous. His Speech, in Part.

Covington, Ky., Oct. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle made the first of his series of Kentucky speeches here tonight at Odd Fellows hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity.

Mr. Carlisle was received with most generous and hearty applause when he appeared on the stage. This was followed by vociferous cheering for Bryan from a line of about 100 men, standing at the rear of the hall. This continued for some time after Secretary Carlisle began to speak, completely drowning his voice, so that those nearest him on the stage could not hear his words.

At the same time a crowd outside rent the air with shouts for Bryan. This continued at intervals during the entire speaking. Now and then a man on the outside would shout "Carlisle, the traitor."

Once, after Mr. Carlisle began his speech, he stopped and begged the turbulent crowd to leave the hall. The disturbers did not leave, but interrupted him afterwards less frequently. The mayor and several police were in the hall, but no perceptible effort was made to stop the disturbance.

While Secretary Carlisle was interrupted continuously during his speech, and eggs were thrown about the hall, four being thrown upon the stage, the most disorderly scene was at the close of the meeting, when hoodlums gathered about the exit with insulting remarks. There were many noisy people on the street and in such spirit as to threaten violence as well as insult to the secretary. The authorities had not taken radical action to prevent disturbance up to this time, but after the meeting the mayor and chief of police promptly furnished a detachment of twenty police, who safely and quietly escorted Secretary Carlisle to the residence of Mr. Frank Helm.

Secretary Carlisle was much disturbed and showed his annoyance over the yelling at the opening of the meeting, but he did not know that any eggs had been thrown until after the meeting was over, although one of the eggs struck the center chandelier. He was intensely in earnest in his argument and held his audience in close attention. He was unconscious of the howling element outside of the hall and was surprised at the calling of a detachment of police to escort him to Mr. Helm's residence. He will speak at Bowling Green Saturday night and at other points in Kentucky next week, when it is feared he will encounter further disturbances.

Mr. Carlisle spoke in part as follows: "I have come here to speak in behalf of democratic candidates pledged to the principles of a democratic platform and my purpose is to discuss some of the pending political questions from a democratic standpoint. We are not republicans or populists, or fusionists; we are simply plain, old-fashioned democrats, without any modern adulterations in our doctrines or any of the populist or communitarian appendages to our organization.

"It may be that the homely doctrines of the old-time democratic party will grate harshly upon the ears of many who are here this evening, but they are true, my friends, as they were in the past, when we all stood together in the defense, prepared to go down in defeat year after year rather than abandon a single honest conviction. None of us stopped then to inquire whether our candidates could be elected, but we asked only whether the principles they represented were democratic and whether the policies they advocated would promote the welfare of the country. We made no alliances with our political opponents; we erased no democratic names from our ballots to make room for aliens to our faith; and whether victories or defeats we kept the old democratic banner at the head of our column and never surrendered.

"Here in this country, when less than 20 years old, I began to address the people in public, in opposition to a new and dangerous political party, secretly organized, to proscribe a large and meritorious class of our fellow citizens on account of their nativity and their religion, and from that time to the present always more or less actively participating in nearly every political contest that has occurred in this country. I may safely challenge my severest critics to show the warfare of the country. We made no alliances with our political opponents; we erased no democratic names from our ballots to make room for aliens to our faith; and whether victories or defeats we kept the old democratic banner at the head of our column and never surrendered.

or conventions and that is what many thousands of our people are now doing. Strange and alarming doctrines have been promulgated under the name of democracy and the party discipline has been invoked and party loyalty has been appealed to for the purpose of coercing or persuading the people to cast their votes for the party which they do not believe in. I know the potency of these appeals to party fealty, for I am a party man and always have been; but my allegiance is due principally to the principles of party and not simply to the organization that assumes to control and dictate its platform; and certainly not to any organization which divides its authority with its political opponents and incorporates undemocratic features in its creed in order to secure their support. In ordinary times and in the presence of ordinary questions of policy and expediency no citizen can be properly censured if he follows his action to the judgment of a majority of his political friends, but no man or set of men can rightfully have authority to dictate how you shall vote on questions which in your opinion involve the honor and peace and prosperity of the country. There were democratic principles long before there was a democratic organization. There has never been a time in the history of this country when there was not a strong and aggressive sentiment among our people. It was the vital force behind the revolution which resulted in the achievement of our independence; it was embodied in that great declaration which proclaimed the crown heads and electrified the oppressed people of the world in 1776.

"What are the principles of this American democracy, for I do not refer to that wild, turbulent and destructive form of democracy which has been imported from abroad and which is so nearly allied to anarchy that it is almost impossible to distinguish one from the other. Liberty, regulated and protected by law; local self-government and strict construction of the powers delegated by the states and people to their agents; no interference with the private business of the country except so far as may be necessary for the preservation of the public peace, the public health, the enforcement of contracts and maintenance of the just authority of the state and federal government; no proscription on account of religious belief, freedom of speech, freedom of press, habeas corpus, the subordination of the military to the civil authority; no taxation beyond the necessities of the government, honestly and economically administered; the nearest approach to the absolute freedom in commercial intercourse at home and abroad and sound money for the use of the people in order that their trade may be profitable and that they may not be cheated out of their earnings by the use of spurious or depreciated coins or irredeemable paper. These are the principles of the great essential articles in the creed of the old democracy which, during the last hundred years, has been illustrated and consecrated by the genius of Thomas Jefferson, the heroism of Jackson, and the courage, fidelity and patriotism of Grover Cleveland.

"During all that time democracy has constituted the great conservative force of the country. It is opposed to paternalism and radicalism in all their forms and at every great crisis in our affairs it has appealed to the sober reason and judgment of the people for support. It upholds the honor and dignity of the judiciary as the last resort of the oppressed citizen; it vindicates the rights of labor and rights of property; it denounces violence and crime, whether committed by one man or by combinations of men, and insists upon the absolute supremacy of the federal and state laws within their respective spheres; and while it advocates all necessary reforms in legislation and administration, it resolutely resists all revolutionary attempts to subvert the foundations of public authority or to destroy the basis of our commercial and industrial system. It does not recognize the omnipotence of any human government and it therefore denies the power of legislatures or kings to create values by law or to annul obligations. This is the kind of democracy I believe in, and my support will be given to the candidates who represent it in this contest. Every man who knows the history of this country knows who they are. John M. Palmer and Simon Bolivar Rucker represent the American people. They were not discovered by the bewildered delinquents to a political convention and they will not be forgotten when the sound and fury of this remarkable campaign have subsided. They are soldiers and statesmen. They have experience derived from long public service at critical periods in our history and stand coolly and squarely in this contest for law and order, for the inviolability of contract, for the independence and manhood of all classes of our people, for just and equal taxation for public purposes only, for a sound and stable currency and for the maintenance of the national authority and national honor under all circumstances. Let us inaugurate for a moment how far more considerations of expediency are influencing the actions of our critics in this campaign. The nominations made at Chicago have been partially repudiated by the very men who made them in a majority of the states in the Union. The national and state committees appointed to carry out the campaign and pledged to the support of both have entered into a contract by which the support of one just as much as the other, have in twenty-six or twenty-seven states deliberately entered into arrangements and combinations to deprive one of the nominees of a large number of electoral votes and give them to another candidate, not nominated by that other candidate, or by any other convention excepting to be democratic, and even pretending to be democratic, and even these gentlemen have the assurance to call us bolters, and the presidential candidate himself, who has countenanced and encouraged the sacrifice of his associates on the ticket, whose nomination was made by his own tells us that we are not regular as his own democratic party unless we come in sackcloth and ashes."

"Gentlemen, we are not out of the democratic party and we do not intend to go out or to be put out. Here in Kentucky, the state committee, without authority and in defiance of the state convention, which selected a full electoral college, which entered into a contract by which it has traded off a part of those people, actually bargained, sold, assigned and transferred them as electoral candidates regularly nominated by a democratic convention for electoral candidates selected by the populist convention of this state to cast his vote at the approaching election as to give the nominees of the Chicago ticket the benefit of his support. Have we been to be democrats because we are refused to support this electoral ticket, not nominated by the state convention, but

mutilated and disfigured by the names of new electoral candidates pledged to cast their votes for a wild and reckless populist for vice president of the United States, and who, if elected, might become president and be vested with all the power of that great office. This is not a democratic electoral ticket. It represents two political parties and two political platforms, no one of which is democratic according to any historical test that can be applied to them. On the one great question which is engrossing the attention of the people and to which the presidential candidate is now seeking to subordinate all others—the free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1—these platforms are directly in conflict with the declarations made upon the subject by all prior national democratic conventions held in this country. The act dropping the standard silver dollar from the coinage and making gold dollars the sole legal standard of value was passed February 16, 1873, and the first national democratic convention after that date met in St. Louis in 1876, and the very first declaration in its platform was: 'Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit and maintain the national honor.'"

"Upon that platform Samuel J. Tilden secured the largest democratic vote ever cast up to that date, and was, as we believe, legally elected president of the United States. In 1880 the party declared for gold, silver and paper, consisting of gold, silver and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, state and national, and a tariff for revenue only. This is a concise and accurate description of the currency system since 1879—gold and silver and paper convertible into gold and silver on demand. Substantially the same declaration was made on the currency in 1884. The language was:

"We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

"In view of the above, I insist that the proposition to 'revolutionize our monetary system by legislation authorizing the free and unlimited coinage of legal tender silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, when the true commercial ratio is about 31 to 1, must be considered entirely on its own merits, without any reference to the assumption that it is of democratic origin or that it is consistent with any democratic financial policy ever heretofore authoritatively announced; but, if such a policy is right, if it is not incompatible with the honest paper of public and private obligations, and would be beneficial to the country, the fact that it originated with our political opponents, and its wide departure from our party declarations on the subject, ought not to prevent its favorable consideration."

"The question is not whether the United States alone have the power to adopt the gold and silver monetary standard, but whether in view of our domestic conditions and interests, and of our extensive commercial and financial relations with the other great civilized nations of the world, it would be good policy and good faith to make such a radical change in our currency and such a wholesale repudiation of obligations. It is not a question of power, it is not a question of national independence, but it is a question of national prosperity and national honor. On one point only do we question the power of the United States to this subject; we deny absolutely that any legislative or executive act of this government, or of any other government, however great and powerful, can make 50 cents in silver equal in value to 100 cents in gold."

"Mr. Carlisle then made an exhaustive argument against the free coinage of silver in which he contended that it was dangerous doctrine, which, if it became a law, would result disastrously to all business and occupations, and to none than to the laboring man and the wage earner. Continuing, he said that the overwhelming majority of their votes that our present standard of value is to be permanently maintained, that no contracts are to be violated, no obligations repudiated in whole or in part, and that the public peace is to be constantly maintained, public and private property scrupulously protected and the public authority promptly vindicated whenever and wherever it may be assailed, a long step will be taken towards the restoration of prosperity in every part of the country."

"The next step is to take the government of the United States entirely out of the banking business by retiring and cancelling every one of the notes issued by it, thus stopping the demand on the treasury for their redemption in gold and silver. The next step is to issue a new bill when gold is demanded for redemption of notes, upon the banks, where it properly belongs and where it always rested until the government most wisely inaugurated the policy of issuing its own obligations to circulate as money. Retire the United States notes and the treasury notes of 1890 and gold will flow into this country from all parts of the world to take their places in their circulation and our currency system will be firmly established upon a substantial basis."

"Until I have lost all confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, I can not believe they will deliberately incur the penalty of industrial and commercial ruin merely for the purpose of making a financial experiment which is opposed to all dictates of sound reason and condemned by the experience of all mankind."

**A SHIP WRECKED.**  
Sidney, N. S. W., Oct. 22.—The missionary ship *Spring* has been wrecked on a rock north of New Caledonia island. The captain and seven men escaped in a boat, but the remainder, nine persons, who were on board, are supposed to have perished.

**TO FIX FREIGHT RATES.**  
Chicago, Oct. 22.—The western roads have completed the organization of a successor to the old Western Freight association, the Southern Railway Traffic association, the governing power being placed in two boards.

**REGISTRATION RECORDS.**  
San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 17.—(Special.)—Registration today, 597; total to date, 6732.

**A DAMAGE SUIT.**  
Yesterday in the district court Ballentine Espinoza and wife brought an action against the Houston and Texas Central railway company for \$12,000 damages as a result of the killing of a child of theirs at Elgin by a freight train on the defendant's road.

## CLEVELAND MAKES A SPEECH

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AT THE PRINCETON COLLEGE CELEBRATION.

## THE MISSION OF OUR UNIVERSITIES

And Colleges—He Would Have Them Send Out Graduates to Warn the People Against National Dishonor and Vain Delusions.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—Fair weather favored Princeton today and made the exercises of the sesqui-centennial anniversary doubly enjoyable. The presence of the president of the United States had the effect of increasing the attendance, large crowds being present, and the hall in which the ceremonies of the day were held was packed almost to suffocation when the Rev. Dr. Theo. Cuyler of Brooklyn began the exercises with a simple and heartfelt prayer for the continuation to Princeton of the prosperity it had enjoyed under the title of the College of New Jersey.

Previous to the beginning of the celebration the Philadelphia troops assembled at the home of President Patton, where President Cleveland had been a guest over night, and escorted the guest on foot to Alexander hall. Mrs. Cleveland was driven in an open carriage, under the escort of Mrs. Patton, to the hall.

The delegates, representing institutions of learning all over the world, and the faculty assembled at Marquand chapel, and, clad in their academic gowns, made their impressive march to Alexander hall, preceding President Cleveland.

After Dr. Cuyler's prayer, President Patton made the formal announcement that what was the College of New Jersey would henceforth and forever be known as Princeton University. A scene of wonderful enthusiasm greeted Dr. Patton's remarks.

He then announced the endowment fund, amounting to nearly a million and a half dollars, not including the amounts contributed for Blair hall by John O. Blair of Blairtown, N. J., and the new library.

The ceremony of conferring the degrees on the sixty-five men elected for that honor was next on the program. It was learned that President Patton decided to confer the degree of doctor of laws upon Mr. Cleveland, but the president modestly declined the honor.

The degree of doctor of laws was conferred upon a large number of European college professors and scholars. Among the Americans similarly honored are: James B. Angell, University of Michigan; William Gardner Hale, University of Illinois; William T. Harris, United States commissioner of education; Joseph Leconte, University of California; and Seth Low, Columbia University, New York.

Upon the following, among others, the degree of letters was conferred: Richard Watson Gillet, Augustus St. Gaudens, Horace E. Scudder and Charles Dudley Warner.

Next came the principal event of the day, the address by the president of the United States. Mr. Cleveland spoke as follows: "The presence of this assembly, gentlemen—As those in different occupations and with different training each see most plainly in the same landscape view those features which are the most nearly related to their several habitual environments, so in our contemplation of the advantages of this noble institution, each individual especially observes and appreciates, in the light of his mode of thought, supplies, such of its features and incidents as are most in harmony with his mental situation."

"Today, while all of us warmly share the general enthusiasm and felicitation which attend this assemblage, I am sure its various suggestions and meanings assume a prominence in our respective fields of mental vision, dependent upon their relations to our experience and condition. Those charged with the management and direction of the educational advantages of this noble institution most plainly see with well earned satisfaction proofs of its growth and usefulness and its enhanced opportunities for doing good. The graduate of Princeton sees first the evidence of a glory and prestige that have come to his alma mater and the added honor thereby reflected upon himself, while those still within her student halls see most prominently the promise of an increased dignity which awaits their graduation from Princeton university. But there are others here not of the family of Princeton who are of an interest not to be outdone the signs of her triumphs on the fields of higher education and the parts she has taken during her long and prosperous career in the elevation and betterment of her people."

"Among these I take an humble place and as I yield to the influences of this occasion I can not resist the train of thought which especially reminds me of the promise of the permanence of our free institutions which may and ought to radiate from the universities and colleges throughout our land."

"Obviously a government resting on the will and universal suffrage of the people has no anchorage except in the people's intelligence. While the advantages of a collegiate education are by no means necessary to good citizenship, yet the college graduate, found everywhere, can not smother his opportunities to teach his fellow countrymen and influence them for good nor hide his talents in a napkin without recency of a trust."

should pervade our people. Our scheme of government in its beginning was based on this sentiment and any interruption has never failed and can never fail to grievously menace our national health. Who can better caution against passion and bitterness than those who know by thought and study their baneful consequences and who are themselves without the noble brotherhood of higher education?"

"There are natural laws and economic truth which command implicit obedience and which should unalterably fix the bounds of wholesome popular discussion and the limits of political strife. The knowledge gained in our universities and colleges would be sadly deficient if its beneficiaries were unable to recognize these truths and natural laws and to teach the mischievous fallacy of their non-observance or attempted violation. The activity of our people and their restless desire to gather to themselves special benefits and advantages lead to the danger of an unconfessed tendency to regard their government as the giver of private gifts and to look upon the agencies for its administration as the distributors of official places and preferment. Those who have had an opportunity to study the mission of our institutions and who in the light of history, have learned the danger to a people of their neglect of the patriotic care they owe the national life entrusted to their keeping, should be well fitted to constantly admonish their fellow citizens that the usefulness and beneficence of the government can only be preserved through their unselfish and loving support and their contented willingness to accept in full return the peace, protection and opportunity which it impartially bestows. Not more surely do the rules of honesty and good faith fix the rights of individual character in a community than do these same rules determine the character and standing of a nation in the world of civilization. Neither the glitter of its power nor the tinsel of its commercial prosperity nor the gaudy show of its people's wealth conceal the creaking lust of national dishonesty and cover the meanness of national thoughtfulness, educated men should come from our universities and colleges, preaching a general honor and integrity and teaching a belief in the necessity of national obedience to the laws of God is not born of superstition."

"I do not forget the practical necessity of political parties, nor do I deny their desirability. I recognize wholesome differences of opinion touching legitimate governmental policies and would by no means control or limit the utmost freedom in their discussion."

"I have only attempted to suggest the important patriotic service which our institutions of higher education and their graduates are fitted to render our people in the enforcement of those immutable truths and fundamental principles which are related to our national condition but should never be dragged into the field of political strife nor impressed into the service of partisan contention."

"When popular discontent and party warfare presses dangerously near our national safeguards I would have the intelligent conservatism of our universities and colleges warn the contestants in impressive tones against the perils of a breach impossible to repair."

"When selfish discontents and passions are stimulated by the arts of designing partisans to a pitch perilously near to class hatred or sectional anger, I would have our universities and colleges sound the alarm in the name of American brotherhood and fraternal affection. When the attempt is made to delude the people into the belief that their suffrages can change the operation of natural laws, I would have our universities and colleges proclaim that those laws are inexorable and far removed from political control."

"When selfish interests seek undue private benefit through governmental aid and public places are claimed as reward of party service, I would have our universities and colleges persuade the people to a relinquishment of the demand for party planks and exhort them to a disinterested and patriotic love of their government for its sake and because in its true adjustment and unperturbed operation it secures to every citizen his just share of the safety and prosperity it holds in store for all."

"When a design is apparent to lure the people from their honest thoughts and to blind their eyes to the sad plight of national dishonor and bad faith, I would have Princeton University—patriarch in her patriotic traditions and glorious memories, and joined by all the other universities and colleges of our country—against the infection of this treacherous and fatal wound. I would have the influence of these institutions on the side of religion and morality. I would have those to send out among the people graduates not ashamed to acknowledge God and to proclaim His irresistible influence in the affairs of men enjoying such obedience to His laws, and make manifest the path of national perpetuity and prosperity."

"I hasten to concede the good already accomplished by our educated men in purifying and standing political sentiment; but I hope I may be allowed to express my belief that their work in these directions would be easier and more useful if it were less spasmodic and occasional. The disposition of our people is such that while they may be inclined to distrust those who only on rare occasions come among them from the seclusion of assumed superiority, they readily listen to those who exhibit a real fellowship and a friendly and habitual interest in all that concerns the common welfare. Such a condition of intimacy would, I believe, not only improve the general political atmosphere, but would vastly increase the influence of our universities and colleges in their efforts to prevent popular delusions or correct them before they reach an acute and dangerous stage."

"I am certain, therefore, that a more constant and active participation in political affairs on the part of our men of education would be of the greatest possible value to our country."

"It is exceedingly fortunate that politics should be regarded in any quarter as an unclean thing, to be avoided by those claiming to be educated or respectable. It would be strange indeed if anything related to the administration of our government or the welfare of our nation should be essentially degrading. I believe it is not superstitious sentiment that leads to the conviction that God has watched over our national life from its beginning. Who will say that the things worthy of God's regard and fostering care are unworthy of the touch of the wisest and best men?"

"I would have those sent out by our universities and colleges not only as the counselors of their fellow countrymen, but the tribunes of the people, fully appreciating every condition that presses upon their daily life, sympathetic in every untoward situation, quick and earnest in every effort to advance their happiness

and welfare and prompt and sturdy in their defense of all their rights."

"I have but imperfectly expressed the thoughts to which I have not been able to do utterance on an occasion so full of glad significance and so pervaded by the atmosphere of patriotic aspirations. Born of these surroundings, the hope can not be vain that the time is at hand when all our countrymen will more deeply appreciate the blessings of American citizenship, when their disinterested love of their government will be quickened, when fanaticism and passion shall be banished from the field of politics and when all our people, discarding every difference of condition or opportunity, will be seen under the banner of American brotherhood, marching steadily and unflatteringly on towards the bright heights of our national destiny."

At the conclusion of the president's address the entire assemblage arose and sang "America."

The benediction by the Rt. Rev. Henry Yates Saterlee, bishop of Washington City, concluded the sesqui-centennial exercises in Alexander hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at luncheon at 1 o'clock by President and Mrs. Patton, invitations being issued to the visiting delegates. Later in the afternoon a reception was given by president and Mrs. Patton to the president and his wife. Over one thousand guests attended and paid their respects to the chief executive and Mrs. Cleveland. This function lasted until 5 p. m., and immediately afterwards President and Mrs. Cleveland were escorted to their special train at the Pennsylvania railroad station, and the homeward journey to Washington was begun at 5:15 p. m.

Princeton, N. J., Oct. 22.—The three days celebration of Princeton's sesqui-centennial closed tonight with a banquet in assembly hall, at which 300 persons were present. It was a notable company, comprising President and Mrs. Cleveland, the presidents of the leading American universities and prominent foreign educators. The feature of today's exercises was the speech by President Cleveland, which is pronounced the effort of his life.

## WEYLER PROCLAIMS.

A Proclamation Issued by the Head Butcher in Cuba.

Havana, Oct. 22.—Captain General Weyler has issued a proclamation containing the following provisions:

First—All of the inhabitants in the country, or outside the lines of fortifications of the town, must betake themselves to the towns occupied by troops within a period of eight days. Those who are found outside the towns after the expiration of this period will be considered rebels and will be tried as such.

Second—The withdrawal of groceries from the towns is absolutely prohibited and also the transportation of them, by sea or land, without a permit from the military authorities. Violators of this provision will be tried and punished as aiders of the rebels.

Third—Proprietors of cattle must carry them to towns or provide immediately that they shall receive due protection.

Fourth—Eight days after publication of this proclamation all rebels surrendering in every municipality will be subjected to the captain general's disposal to order them where to reside, and it will be a recommendation in their favor for them to give available news at their surrender, with their fire arms.

Fifth—The proclamation is only enforceable in the province of Pinar del Rio.

## RIVER BOAT SINKING.

Several Hundred Bales of Cotton Thrown Overboard.

Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 22.—A report to the Commercial-Herald from Natchez, Miss., says: At 4 o'clock this afternoon, while the great lower river stern-wheel steamer T. P. Leathers was coming down the river with a cargo of 1700 bales of cotton, 9000 sacks of cottonseed, and 3000 sacks of cottonseed oil, and when about three miles above Natchez, she began leaning and was in imminent danger of sinking. Her crew began to jettison her cargo, throwing overboard several hundred bales of cotton and several thousand sacks of cottonseed in the hope of saving her. Their efforts proved unavailing and she was run into the bank at Palo Alto Point and her line made fast. Her passengers were taken off and brought safely to Natchez. After being tied up to the bank the boat continued to settle and listed greatly to one side. Her condition is very serious.

Capt. Jack Leathers, a brother of the commander, thinks that if divers could go to her and work on her at once she might be saved, but otherwise she will prove a total loss.

## LOCKHART LOCALS.

Lockhart, Tex., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—District court is still grinding along slowly. The Tardy case, set for today, was postponed to next Thursday. Wait Jackson will be tried for rape tomorrow. It began raining here this morning at 5 o'clock and has been raining all day. It will damage the fall crop of cotton, which is just now opening well.

Judge Makenson of Georgetown, republican candidate for congress in this district, passed through town this morning en route to Luling, where he will speak tonight. On returning he will address the people here tomorrow night. It is believed here that Maj. Sayers will be elected by a larger majority than ever.

## HARWARE MEN ORGANIZE.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 22.—(Special.)—The Texas Hardware Jobbers' association was organized here tonight. Dallas, Fort Worth, Weatherford, Sherman, Paris, Tyler, Houston, Waco, Brownwood, San Antonio, Laredo and El Paso were represented. The three officers elected were: President, Jas. Moroney of Dallas; first vice president, F. E. Heitman of Houston; second vice president, Henry D. Duetz of Laredo; secretary and treasurer, R. F. Bell. Houston was chosen as the next place of meeting.

## BIKE RECORD BROKEN.

Memphis, Oct. 22.—At tonight's bicycle races Tom Cooper broke the quarter mile unpaced record, making it in 26.25 seconds. The previous record was 26.35.

## HELENE ENTERS ROME.

Rome, Oct. 22.—The Princess Helene of Montenegro made her state entry into Rome today. The princess and her retinue arrived here at 11 o'clock and were met by King Humbert. Queen Margherita, the crown prince, her betrothed husband, the ministers, members of the diplomatic corps, etc.

The streets from the railway station to the palace were thronged with crowds of people, lined with troops and gaily decorated.